HIGHROADS OF HISTORY

FIRST BOOK

ROYAL SCHOOL SERIES

Price 10d

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS



The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after the Battle of Waterloo.

(From the fresco by Daniel Maclise, R.A., in the Houses of Parliament.)

THE ROYAL SCHOOL SERIES

Highroads of History

Illustrated by the great Historical Paintings of Sir David Wilkie, Lord Leighton, Delaroche, Daniel Maclise, Sir John Gilbert, Benjamin West, G. F. Watts, Bastien-Lepage, Stanfield, &c., &c.

Book I.—Tales of the Home-land

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and New York
1915

FOREWORD.

Little children, in these pages
You shall learn the tale of ages;
You shall learn the wondrous story
Of our Britain's fame and glory.

You shall learn how many a war man—
Kelt and Saxon, Dane and Norman—
Men of courage, might, and grace,
Blended all in Britain's race.

You shall learn how much you owe
To your sires of long ago;
How they fought and died, that we
Might be great and might be free;

How the waves that hemmed them round
Were their highway; how they found
Rich new lands that grew to be
Brighter Britains o'er the sea;

How they made our island yield
Treasure from the mine and field;
How the labours of their hands
Filled the marts of many lands:

How the golden hoards of trade
Blessed the poor and freed the slave,
Raised the fallen, built the school,
So that Wisdom's power might rule.

Little children, think awhile
On your fathers' love and toil;
How they strove from age to age
To leave you this proud heritage.

So must you, when youth is done
And the work of life begun,
Thus right nobly play your part,
Serving Britain hand and heart.

EDWARD SHIRLEY.

CONTENTS.

Book I.

1. HUNTERS AND TRADERS.

1. You all love stories. This is a book of stories for little girls and boys. I hope the stories in it will please you very much.

2. Stories can be told in two ways. They can be told in words, and they can be told in pictures. In this book you will find both word stories and picture stories.

3. The words and the pictures will tell you stories of our land in days gone by. They will tell you about the far-off days when our country was wild, and the people were savages.

4. They will also tell you about the great deeds that men and women have done from that time down to the present day.

5. Look at the pictures very carefully. They

are great pictures. Very clever men and women have painted them.

6. Read the pictures and read the lessons. You will then be learning history—that is, the story of past times. The nicest way to learn history is to read stories in words and stories in pictures.

7. Now let us begin with the picture on page 11. On the left-hand side you see people who are not much better than savages. They are wild and rough.

8. Who are these people? They are people who lived in our land a very long time ago. They are called Britons, just as we are. In the picture you see a British man, his wife, and his three children.

9. They wear little clothing. The man and the boy wear the skins of wild animals. They do not know how to make cloth, boots, or hats.

10. Now look at the people on the right-hand side of the picture. They are not savages. They wear clothes made of cloth, and they have hats on their heads.

11. They can make many useful and pretty things. They know much more than the Britons.

12. Their faces are darker than the faces of the Britons. This tells us that their home is in a land where the sun is much hotter than it is in Britain.

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2. THE TIN ISLANDS.

1. These strangers live far away. They have come to our land in ships. You see that they have brought with them cloth, jewels, and other bright and pretty things. They have come to trade with the Britons.

2. They are showing a piece of cloth to the Britons. The mother and the girls are much pleased with the cloth. They are trying it on, and are thinking that it will make pretty dresses.

3. The British man wishes to buy the cloth for his wife and daughters. He offers his bear skin for it. The chief trader seems

to be saying, "Oh dear, no; my cloth is worth far more than that."

4. Perhaps the Briton will offer the trader three or four skins. Then he will get a piece of cloth for them.

5. Now, where did the Briton get the bear skins? There are no wild bears in our land now. No, but in far-off days there were many bears and other wild animals in this country.

6. The Britons hunted these wild animals with spears. Sometimes they caught them in traps. The Britons of those days were hunters.

7. The traders are glad to have the skins. They will take them away in their ships, and sell them to people in other lands. Still, I think they have come for something else. They have come for tin. There are two blocks of tin near the British woman.

8. Why do they need tin? To make swords and spears. We make them of steel, but in those far-off days they were made of copper and tin mixed together.



Hunters and Traders.

(From the painting by Lord Leighton, P.R.A., in the Royal Exchange, London. By permission of the Gresham Committee.)

9. Tin is not found in many lands, but in those days there was plenty of tin in Britain. The Britons found it in the beds of the rivers. When the traders knew this, they came to our land to buy the tin.

10. I think the Briton will get a large piece of cloth, if he gives the trader his blocks of tin.

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3. THE BRITONS AT HOME.

1. In the old days there were no towns, no stone or brick houses, no farms, and no gardens in our country. There was not a church or a school in all the land.

2. There were no streets and no roads. I need not tell you that there were no railways and no trams.

3. A great, dark forest spread far and wide over the land. All sorts of wild beasts made their dens in this forest. The ground under the trees was very wet. There were many bogs.

4. Here and there in the forest the Britons

cut down the trees and made open spaces. On these open spaces they built clusters of houses. Around each cluster of houses there was a strong fence made of the trunks of trees.

5. Their houses were only round huts made of boughs woven together like basket-work. The basket-work was covered with mud to keep out the wind and the rain.

6. There were no windows in the houses, and no chimneys. The smoke found its way out through a hole in the roof.

7. You already know that the Britons were hunters. You saw them selling bear skins in the first picture. They were also fishermen. Their boats were made of basket-work covered with skins.

8. Some of the Britons were farmers. They tilled the ground, and grew corn. Others had herds of cattle.

9. There were many tribes amongst the Britons, and each tribe had its own king. These kings were always fighting with each other.



The Druids on New Year's Day.

(From the picture by R. Hope.)

4. THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

1. The Britons did not know the one true God. They thought that the sun, the moon, and the stars were gods. They said prayers to them.

2. The priests of the Britons were called Druids. These Druids were very clever men. The people did all that the Druids told them to do.

3. When two men could not agree, they went to the Druid, and he judged between them. When a Briton was ill, he sent for the Druid to make him well again.

4. The Druids lived in the woods away from the people. To please their gods, they sometimes put to death men, women, and children.

5. The Druids thought that the oak tree was the tree which the gods loved best. For this reason they prayed to the oak.

6. They said that the mistletoe which grew on the oak was able to work wonders. They

called it "all-heal," and said it would cure every kind of sickness.

7. Now look at the picture on page 14. You see at once that a kind of service is going on. It is the first day of a new year.

8. The old men in long white robes are Druids. The foremost of them is the chief Druid. You see that he is carrying mistletoe in a white cloth.

9. He has just been to an oak on which the mistletoe was growing. He cut off the mistletoe with a golden knife. Some of the other Druids caught the mistletoe on the cloth as it fell.

10. The Druids are going to give the Britons small pieces of the mistletoe. They will take them home, and hang them up in their houses. They think that the mistletoe will bring them good luck.

11. At Christmas time we, too, hang up mistletoe in our homes. When we do this, we are doing what the Britons did long, long years ago.

5. FOES FROM AFAR.

1. As time went on, the Britons began to trade more and more with people of other lands.

2. Some of the Britons crossed the sea to the land which we call France. There they helped the people to fight against their foes.

3. Who were these foes? They came from a city of Italy called Rome. The Romans were then the greatest people in all the world.

4. One of their generals led a large army into France. He won many battles, and became master of the land.

5. He wished to make a great name for himself in war. So when he had overcome France, he made up his mind to overcome Britain also.

6. Now look carefully at the picture on the next page. It is a scene on the sea-shore of South Britain. You see the white cliffs. Notice the men marching forward. They have brass helmets on their heads, and plates



THE COMING OF FOES FROM AFAR.
(From the painting by Thomas Davidson.)

of brass on their breasts. Some of them are on horseback, but most of them are on foot.

7. Who are these men? They are Romans. They have come to conquer Britain. A few hours ago their ships touched the shore.

8. The Britons were waiting for them. They were half naked. On breast and arms and face they were painted with war-paint. Every man was ready to fight. They sang their war songs, and shouted their battle cries. Then they dashed into the sea to meet their foes.

9. For a moment the Roman soldiers were afraid. They dared not leave their ships. At last the one who carried the standard leaped overboard. He shouted, "Follow me!"

10. Do you see the standard? It is being carried in front of the soldiers. The Romans would rather die than lose their standard.

11. So when the soldier with the standard cried, "Follow me!" they sprang into the waves. Then there was a fierce fight. Before long the shore was covered with dead and dying Britons.

12. Now turn to the picture again. The Romans are marching inland. They have caught a Briton, and are making him show them the way.

13. The Britons have been driven back to the woods, but they have not yet been beaten.

6. A BRAVE BRITON.—I.

1. The Romans found that they had not enough soldiers to win Britain, so they went back to France.

2. Next summer they came again with many more men. Fierce fights were fought, and at last the Britons were overcome.

3. Even then the Romans did not dare to stay in our land. Once more they left it. They left it for a hundred years.

4. All this time the Britons were growing less and less savage. Traders from afar came to Britain to buy and sell. Some of the British chiefs even went to Rome.

5. At last the Romans came again. This

time they brought a great army in many ships. The Britons fought well. Sometimes they beat the Romans. More often the Romans beat them.

6. Some of the British chiefs were very brave and skilful fighters. A chief named Caradoc was the bravest and most skilful of all.

7. Look at the picture on page 23. It shows you a street in Rome. In the middle of the picture you see a wild-looking man, with his wife and children. This man is Caradoc.

8. How comes he to be in Rome? I will tell you. Caradoc and his men fought the Romans for nine long years.

9. At last Caradoc had to fly for safety to the queen of Yorkshire. She was a false friend, and gave him up to the Romans. They put him in chains, and for a time kept him in prison.

10. When the Roman general went back to Rome, he took Caradoc and his wife and children with him. Now you know how Caradoc comes to be in Rome.

7. A BRAVE BRITON.—II.

1. Look at the picture again. The Roman soldiers are marching proudly through the streets of Rome.

2. They have made Caradoc, and his wife and children and friends, march with them. This is to show the Romans that their soldiers have overcome the wild Britons.

3. The people crowd the streets, the windows, and the housetops, and shout for joy. They are proud that their soldiers have won a new land for them.

4. Caradoc is a captive in a strange land. He is to be killed when the show is over. Yet he holds his head high. There is no fear in his blue eyes.

5. As he marches along, he looks around him, and sees what a splendid city Rome is.

6. He cannot help saying, "Why should these Romans, with such grand dwellings, wish to rob me of my poor hut at home?"

7. When the show was over, they brought



Caradoc in Rome.
(From the drawing by G. F. Watts, R.A.)

Caradoc and his friends before the ruler of Rome. Some of Caradoc's friends begged for mercy, but Caradoc would not.

8. Then his wife flung herself on her knees. She begged the ruler to spare her husband. "Briton," said the ruler, "you are to die. Are you not afraid of death? Why do you not beg for your life?"

9. "You have taken away my freedom," said Caradoc, "and I do not wish to live any longer. I am not afraid to die."

10. "You shall *not* die!" cried the ruler. "You are a brave man and a noble foe. The Romans are always ready to pardon such as you. Strike off his chains!"

11. So they struck off Caradoc's chains, and set him free. What became of him afterwards we do not know.

12. For four hundred years the Romans were masters of our land. They made good roads and great walls, and built bridges over the rivers. Some of the roads and walls and bridges may be seen to this day.

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8. THE SEA WOLVES.

1. Look at the picture on the next page. On the left you see a number of tall, strong men. They have long yellow hair and blue eyes.

2. They have laid aside their shields, daggers, and heavy battle-axes, because they have come to a feast. They still have their helmets on their heads. In battle they wear coats made of rings of iron.

3. Who are these men? They are English, and they come from lands across the North Sea. The Britons call them Saxons.

4. They also call them Sea Wolves. The English are fine sailors, and they have many ships. They prowl along the coast of Britain. Now and then they land to kill, and rob, and burn.

5. They are very cruel, and they never show mercy. Sea Wolves is a good name for them.

6. The Britons are much afraid of them; but they are even more afraid of the wild men from the land we now call Scotland.



THE ENGLISH MAID AND THE BRITISH KING.
(*From the picture by William Hamilton, R.A.*)

7. These wild men have come into the country from the north. They are now burning the houses and killing the people. They are even more cruel than the Sea Wolves.

8. "Where are the Romans?" you ask. "You said that they were a very powerful people. Why do they let the men from Scotland treat the Britons so cruelly? Why do they not drive them away?"

9. There are no longer any Roman soldiers in the country. They have left Britain. Their own city of Rome is in danger. They have gone back to defend it. So the poor Britons are left at the mercy of their cruel foes.

10. Let us look at the picture again. The man with the crown on his head is the British king of Kent. The savages from the north are almost masters of his kingdom. Most of his people have fled to the woods.

11. Yesterday he did not know what to do to save his country. To-day he has found men who are ready to help him. They are the Sea Wolves.

9. THE ENGLISH MAID AND THE BRITISH KING.

1. The British king has told the Sea Wolves that, if they will drive back his foes, he will give them a part of Kent to live in.

2. They are glad to help him. They love fighting, and they wish to live in our land. It is a far better land than their own.

3. Now let us turn to the picture again. The men on the left are the English chiefs who have come to help the British king. They are feasting with him.

4. One of the English chiefs has brought his daughter to the feast. You see her in the picture. She is young and very beautiful.

5. She hands the king a cup of wine, and says, "Dear king, I wish you good health!" She is so beautiful that the king wishes to make her his wife. Soon he will marry her.

6. To-morrow, and for many days to come, the English will fight the wild men from Scotland. They will drive them out of Kent.

When they have done their work, they will ask for their pay.

7. A part of Kent will be given to them, and they will make their homes there. They will give up their homes across the North Sea and settle in Britain.

8. They will not be content with the land that is given to them. They are strong, and the Britons are weak. Bit by bit the strong men will take the land from the weak men.

9. Fresh bands of English will come from the other side of the North Sea, and soon the English will be masters of all Kent. The British king will lose his kingdom, and spend his last days in prison.

10. Then many more Sea Wolves will sail across the sea, and try to win homes in other parts of our land. They will slay many of the Britons, and make slaves of many others.

11. In about one hundred and fifty years the Sea Wolves will be masters of most of our land. Its name will no longer be Britain, but England.

10. THE KING WHO BURNT THE CAKES.

1. Our land is now one kingdom under one king, but in early days there were many kingdoms in England. Each of these kingdoms had its own king.

2. When the Britons were overcome, the English kings fought with each other. The stronger kings beat the weaker kings, and took their kingdoms.

3. At last a strong king, named Egbert, made all the other kings own him as their lord.

4. Now I must tell you about the grandson of Egbert. He was the greatest of our early kings. His name was Alfred.

5. Alfred became king when he was a young man. His life was not a happy one, for strong new foes were trying to take his land from him.

6. These new foes were Danes. They came from Denmark and Norway. In their looks and their ways they were very much like the



ALFRED IN THE COWHERD'S HOUSE.

(From the picture by Sir David Wilkie, R.A.)

English. They loved the sea, and were splendid sailors.

7. At first they sailed up the rivers. They stole the corn and the cattle of the farmers and burnt their houses.

8. Then they began to make their homes in the land. When Alfred became king, many Danes had settled in the north and east of England.

9. Long and fierce were the fights which Alfred fought with the Danes. Sometimes he beat the Danes but more often the Danes beat him.

10. At last they slew so many of his men that he had to fly for safety to a wild place amidst marshes and woods. Here he hid himself, and waited for better times.

11. Now look at the picture on page 31. It shows the inside of a cowherd's hut. Alfred has taken shelter in this hut. He is now mending his bow.

12. The woman scolding him is the cowherd s wife. She does not know who he is.



Alfred in the Camp of the Danes.

(From the design by H. A. Bone. By permission of Antony Gibbs, Esq.)

She thinks he is only a stranger to whom the cowherd has given shelter.

13. The goodwife has told Alfred to watch some cakes which she is baking. Instead of watching the cakes, he has been thinking of the day when he will once more lead his men to battle. Oh, how he longs for that day!

14. He has forgotten all about the cakes, and now they are burnt to a cinder. When the cowherd's wife comes in, and sees her cakes burnt, she is very angry indeed.

15. "You lazy fellow!" she cries, "you will not watch the cakes, but you will eat them fast enough when they are baked." Alfred smiles, and says he is sorry; but the angry woman keeps on scolding him.

16. "Hush! hush!" says the cowherd to his wife, "it is the king!" The good dame can scarcely believe him, and for a moment or two she has nothing to say. At last she says to herself, "Well, king or no king, he ought to have watched the cakes." Perhaps you think so too.

11. "ENGLAND'S DARLING."

1. At last some of Alfred's men beat the Danes. Then the king came out of his hiding-place, and called his friends together. He meant to strike a great blow against his foes.

2. First, he put on the dress of a harper, so that no one should know him. Then, with his harp in his hand, he went to the camp of the Danes.

3. The camp was dull, and the Danes were glad to welcome a harper. Alfred sang and played to them while they feasted and made merry.

4. All the time Alfred kept his eyes and ears open. He found out how many men the Danes had. He also found out the best way to get into their camp.

5. Then he went back to his own men, and led them against the Danes. A great battle was fought, and Alfred's men won. The picture on page 36 shows you the chief of the Danes begging for peace.



Guthrum yielding to Alfred.

(From the design by H. A. Bone. By permission of Antony Gibbs, Esq.)

6. You see King Alfred sitting on a bank. By his side are his sons, armed with shield and spear. Behind him is a priest, with a holy book in his hand.

7. The chief of the Danes has come, with his wife, his sons, and his daughter, to yield to the English king. He kneels before Alfred and offers his sword.

8 Alfred is very kind to the Danish chief. He says that he will give him and his men a part of the country to live in, if they will turn to the true God. They promise to do this.

9. For the rest of Alfred's life the Danes did not give him much trouble. Then Alfred tried with all his might to make his people better and happier.

10. He made good laws. He built good schools, and got clever men from other lands to come and teach in them.

11. He built ships. With them he beat back fresh bands of Danes who came to fight him. He wrote books. He was the friend of all men who tried to be good and useful.



"ENGLAND'S DARLING."
(From the statue by the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, at Wantage.)

12. His people loved him very much. They called him "England's Darling," and sometimes "Alfred the Truth-Teller." Alfred was one of the very best of our kings. He was not an old man when he died.

13. This picture shows you a figure of Alfred in stone. It stands in the market-place at Wantage in Berkshire where he was born. It was put up in the year 1877, when he had been dead close on a thousand years.

12. A DANISH KING OF ENGLAND.

1. Look at the picture on page 41. The chief person in it is a king. He is standing by a chair on the sea-shore.

2. You know that he is a king because he wears a crown on his head. He is a Dane, and his name is Canute.

3. He is king of England. The Danes have overcome the English, and driven the English king from the throne. They are masters of the land.

4. Behind the chair you see some of Canute's chief men. They wish to gain his good-will. They have been telling him what a wonderful king he is.

5. One of them went so far as to say, "You are the lord and master of the sea as well as of the land."

6. Canute made no reply to these foolish words. He told his servants to bring his chair, and place it at the edge of the water. Now at this time the tide was coming in.

7. Canute sat in the chair, and his chief men stood behind him. Then he said to the waves, "I am lord and master of the sea. O sea, come no nearer, and do not dare to wet your lord's feet."

8. You may be sure that the waves paid no heed to Canute's words. On and on they came, and at last they splashed over the king's feet.

9. Then Canute turned to the men and said, "You see now that I am *not* lord and master of the sea.

10. "There is only one Lord, and He is God! He alone rules in heaven, on earth, and on the sea."

11. Then the men who stood by Canute's chair hung their heads for shame. The king had taught them that their words were both foolish and wicked.

12. From that day Canute never wore his crown again. He hung it up in a great church, to show his people that all his power came from on high.



CANUTE ON THE SEA-SHORE

(By Sir John Gilbert, R.A.)

13. HOW THE NORMANS WON ENGLAND.—I.

1. I have told you how the Romans, the English, and the Danes won our land. I am now going to tell you how the Normans won it.

2. They were the cleverest and bravest men in the world at that time. Their forefathers had been fierce sea-robbers, like the English and the Danes.

3. They now lived in the north of France. They had thrown off the wild, rough ways of their forefathers.

4. Their duke, or chief man, was named William. He was a very brave fighter and a very strong ruler.

5. Now, after the death of Canute and his sons, the English had a king named Edward. Duke William was his cousin.

6. Edward had no children, and, when he died, the wise men of the land chose Earl Harold to be king.

7. William wished very much to be king of England. He said, "Edward promised that I should be king after his death. Harold also said that he would help me."

8. He called upon Harold to give up the throne, but Harold would not do so. Then William got together a great army of soldiers, and promised them land in England if they would fight for him.

9. He built a large number of ships, in which he brought his soldiers to England. He and his men landed on the south coast, not far from a place called Hastings. There they made their camp.

10. At that time Harold was away fighting in the north of England. As soon as the news came that Duke William had landed, Harold and his men set off for the south.

11. When the English king came to Hastings, William and his army had been on shore about ten days. They had landed at the spot where the Romans had landed eleven hundred years before.



THE DEATH OF HAROLD.

(*From the drawing by Daniel Maclise, R.A. By permission of the Art Union of London.*)

14. HOW THE NORMANS WON ENGLAND.—II.

1. Harold drew up his men on the side of a hill. They built a fence in front of their camp, and waited for the Normans to attack them.

2. At first the Normans shot thousands of arrows at the English. These did but little harm, for the English were safe behind the fence and behind their shields.

3. Then the foot soldiers tried what they could do. They rushed up the side of the hill, but they went down again far quicker than they came up.

4. Next came the horse soldiers clad in plates of steel. The English met them with fierce blows of their battle-axes. The Normans were driven back time after time.

5. All day long the fight went on, but the Normans could not beat the English. At last William thought of a trick to make the English come from behind their fence.

6. He told his horse soldiers to pretend to

run away. They did so, and the English came from behind their fence and dashed after them.

7. The Normans turned round, and slew many of them. Then they rode up the hill, and at last made their way through the fence. A fierce fight took place inside.

8. Night was coming on, and still the English were not beaten. Then William told his archers to shoot their arrows high into the air. They did so, and the arrows fell on the faces of the English.

9. Soon the battle came to an end. An arrow struck King Harold in the eye, and soon after he died.

10. It was all over. The English fled from the field. The Normans had won, and soon after William became king of England.

11. Though William was king, he was not master of the country. You must not suppose that the English gave in all at once. They fought hard, but they had no leader. Years went by before they were really beaten.

15. RICHARD OF THE LION HEART.

1. Look at this picture. It shows you the figure of a big, strong man on horseback. He has a crown on his head, and by this you know that he is a king. He is King Richard of England, great-grandson of William the First.


(*From the statue by Baron Marochetti in Old Palace Yard, Westminster.*)

2. He is so strong and brave that men say that he has the heart of a lion. His battle-axe is too heavy for any other man to use.

3. You see that he is dressed in steel. He holds aloft a heavy sword. In battle he

uses it with both hands. No one is strong enough to stand up against him in a fight.

4. Richard was not a good king. He spent most of his time in warfare abroad. Let me tell you about one of the wars which he fought in a distant land.

5. You have all heard of the Holy Land. It is the land in which Jesus Christ lived, and died, and was buried.

6. Now in Richard's time the Turks were masters of the Holy Land. They rule it to-day. The Turks are not Christians—that is, they do not believe in Jesus Christ.

7. They would not let Christians go to the Holy Land to pray at the grave of our Lord.

8. This made many Christians angry. So they joined together, and went to fight the Turks. Every Christian soldier wore a cross on his breast.

9. Many wars were fought, and they are known as the Wars of the Cross. Many princes from many lands took part in these

wars. The bravest of them all was King Richard of England.

10. The Turks were very much afraid of him. When the Turkish babies cried, their mothers used to say, "Be good, or King Richard will come for you."

11. The king of the Turks liked Richard very much, because he was such a noble foe. Once, when Richard was ill, the Turkish king dressed himself as a doctor and went to the English king's tent. He tended Richard, and cured him of his sickness.

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16. THE STORY OF A SONG.

1. Many of the soldiers of the Cross were killed in battle, and many more fell sick. King Richard found that he could not win the Holy Land from the Turks. He had to set off home, leaving his work undone.

2. On the way home his ship was wrecked, but Richard got safely to land. He was then in the country of a duke who hated him.

3. Richard dressed himself as a poor man. His only servant was a boy. He hoped to pass through the country on his way home without any one knowing who he was:

4. Alas, the brave king fell sick by the way. His boy went to a town to get food. In the lad's belt was a fine glove. Now only princes and great men wore gloves in those days.

5. People began to ask who the boy's master could be. Soon they found out. Then the duke sent soldiers to take Richard. He was ill, and could not fight them.

6. They took him away to a castle in the hills. Soldiers watched him night and day. Nobody in England knew where he was.

7. A pretty story tells us how his prison was found out. King Richard was very fond of music, and he often played and sang with a man named Blondel.

8. King Richard wrote a song, which he and Blondel often sang together. It was written in French, for King Richard was really a Frenchman, though he was born in England.

9. Now Blondel made up his mind that he would find his master. He went to the country in which Richard was, and tramped about from castle to castle.

10. At each castle he sang the king's song, and then listened to hear if Richard was singing it too. It was all in vain. Nothing could he see or hear of his master. He began to think that Richard must be dead.

11. At last Blondel came to a lonely castle among the hills. He sang a verse of the song and listened. To his great joy, he heard the king's voice singing the second verse.

12. Hurrah! the king was found. Blondel went back to England with the news, and the English people paid a great deal of money to set their king free.

17. RICHARD AND THE ARCHER.

1. When Richard came back to England, the people did everything they could to show their joy. But Richard was a bad king. He

cared only for fighting, and did nothing for the good of his people.

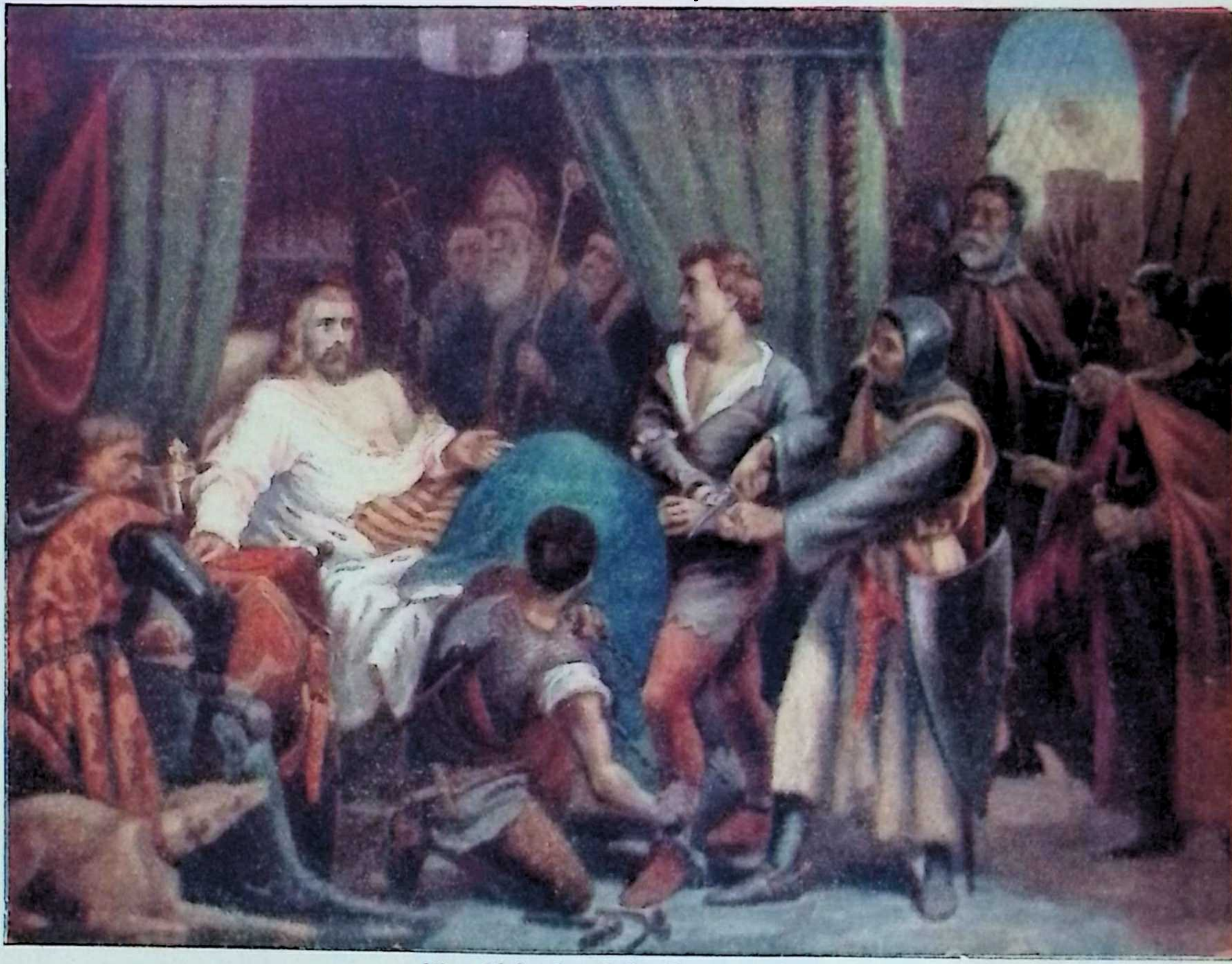
2. I must now tell you how he died. Turn to the picture on page 53. There you see King Richard on his death-bed.

3. Look at the young man in front of him. A blacksmith is taking the chains off his legs, and a soldier is cutting the cords which bind his hands. What does it mean? I will tell you.

4. Richard was about to fight with the king of France. He needed money to pay his men. Some one told him that twelve large golden figures had been found on the lands of one of his nobles.

5. Richard said that all this gold was his, but the noble would not give it up. Then Richard marched to his castle to take the gold from him.

6. While Richard was riding round the castle, a young archer took aim at him and shot him in the shoulder. The wound grew worse and worse, and soon the king lay on his death-bed.



King Richard and the Young Archer.

(From the fresco by John Cross in the Houses of Parliament.)

7. Some days later the castle was taken. Every one in it was put to death, except the young man who had shot the king.

8. His hands were tied together, and he was put in chains, and brought to the bedside of the king. "What have I done to you," asked Richard, "that you should wish to take away my life?"

9. "You killed my father," said the young man, "and my two brothers as well. Now I have killed you, and the world is well rid of you."

10. King Richard loved a man who was bold and fearless. "I forgive you, boy," he said. Then he told his servants to give the young man a hundred shillings and set him free.

11. This was the last deed of the lion-hearted king. Soon after, he sank back and died. I am sorry to say that his men did not obey his last command. They were so angry at the death of their king that they killed the brave young archer in a most cruel way.

18. A MERCIFUL QUEEN.

1. Turn to page 56. Look at the men with ropes round their necks. Look at the angry king. He has just shouted, "Away with them! Hang them at once!"

2. Now look at the queen. She is on her knees, begging the king to spare their lives.

3. "My lord," she says, "I am your wife. If you love me, have mercy on these poor men!"

4. What does it all mean? I will tell you. The king is King Edward the Third of England. He began to reign about one hundred and thirty years after the death of Richard.

5. Edward wished to be king of France as well as king of England. He led an army into France, and there he won a great battle.

6. For a whole year he tried to take the town of Calais. It had thick, high walls, and a deep ditch round it.

7. King Edward placed his soldiers all



The Merciful Queen and the Men of Calais.

(From the picture by H. C. Selous. By permission of the Art Union of London.)

round the town, so that no person could go in or come out. He wished to starve the people of Calais, so that they would be forced to give up their town.

8. How hungry the people of Calais were! They ate all the bread and meat in the town. Then they lived on horses, dogs, cats, and rats.

9. At last there was nothing at all left for them to eat. Then the poor, pale, hungry people said they would give up the town, if King Edward would spare their lives.

10. The king was very angry with them. He had lost much time and many men in trying to take Calais. Now he meant to punish the people of the town.

11. "Send out your six chief men," said he. "Send them out with ropes on their necks, and let them bring the keys of the city with them. I will hang them, and spare the rest of you."

12. When the people heard this, one brave man stepped forward and said, "I will be one of the six. Who will join with me?" Five

others joined him, and together they went to the king.

13. I am glad to tell you that the merciful queen had her way, and that the lives of the brave men of Calais were spared.

14. Calais then became an English town. It was English for more than two hundred years.

19. A BRAVE MAID.—I.

1. About five hundred years ago our kings were at war with the French. One of them, whose name was Henry the Fifth, became master of France. His son, Henry the Sixth, was crowned king of France.

2. The French fought hard and well in this great war, but all in vain. They were beaten so often that they almost gave up fighting. At last, when all hope seemed to have gone, they found a leader who gave them fresh courage.

3. You perhaps think that this new leader was a big, strong man like Richard of the Lion

Heart. Not so; the new leader was only a poor girl.

4. Her name was Joan. She was brought up in a village. She could neither read nor write, but she was good and kind.

5. She loved to go to church, and to hear stories about saints and angels. Hour after hour she would sit and dream about them.

6. She was very happy when she did this. But when she thought that the English were masters of her land, she was very sad indeed.

7. One day, as she was tending her sheep, she thought she saw an angel holding a sword in his hand. Then she heard a voice speaking to her.

8. It said, "You shall win back France from the English. Take this sword, and lead the soldiers to battle."

9. Joan felt sure that an angel had really spoken to her. She felt certain that what she had been told to do was God's will.

10. She begged her friends to take her to



JOAN OF ARC.
(*From the painting by Bastien-Lepage.*)

the prince who led the French army. They only laughed at her, and said that she was mad.

11. Joan did not heed them. She felt certain that she was chosen to save her land. At last some people began to believe her, and they took her to the prince.

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20. A BRAVE MAID.—II.

1. At first the prince thought that Joan was a cheat. He thought he would try her. He got a knight to wear his armour and sit in his seat. He himself walked about with the people in the hall.

2. As soon as Joan was brought in she knew the prince. She knelt before him and said, "God give you good life, gentle king!"

3. This was very strange. The prince could not understand how she came to know him. He began to believe that the girl was speaking the truth.

4. He took her aside and talked with her. She said to him, "God has chosen me to save

France. Give me soldiers, and I will drive out your foes."

5. So the prince gave her a white horse and a white banner, and told his soldiers to obey her. In the picture on the next page you see her taking a town from the English.

6. They were afraid of her. They thought that she was a witch. Some of them ran away when they saw her coming.

7. At last the prince won back so much of the country that he was crowned king of France. When the crown was placed on his head, Joan stood by him, holding a white flag in one hand and a drawn sword in the other.

8. You may be sure that Joan was much loved by the French people. Now I must tell you of her cruel death.

9. One day she was caught by the soldiers of a prince who hated the French king. This prince gave her up to the English.

10. You already know that they thought Joan was a witch. They had her tried by a French bishop and other French judges.



JOAN AND HER MEN TAKING A TOWN FROM THE ENGLISH.
(*From the painting by J. E. Lenepveu.*)

11. The bishop and the other judges agreed that Joan was a witch. Now in those bad, cruel times they used to burn men and women who were thought to be witches.

12. So the brave maid was burnt at the stake. Even her foes shed tears when they saw her die.

13. One Englishman who stood by said, "We are lost, for we have burnt a saint." He was quite right. The English lost France soon afterwards.



(From the statue by the Princess Marie of Orleans, at Orleans.)

21. THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.--I.

1. Look well at the picture on the next page. You see two boys sitting on a bed. The elder boy has a chain of gold round his neck, and rings on his fingers. On his leg you see a garter made of jewels.

2. These little boys are princes. I think you will say that they look very unhappy. You would be unhappy, too, if you were in their place. They are shut up in the Tower of London.

3. These two boys are the sons of King Edward the Fourth, the king who ruled after Henry the Sixth. The elder boy is really king of England.

4. When King Edward died, he left his two sons to the care of their uncle. This uncle was a cruel and wicked man. He had a pale, sharp face and bent shoulders. People called him Richard Crook-back.

5. Now Richard wished very much to be king. He told the people that the elder boy



The Little Princes in the Tower.

(From the picture by Paul Delaroche.)

was not fit to rule over them. He got the people to make him king instead.

6. When he became king, he was even more cruel than he had been before. He shut up the princes in a dark room, and put them in charge of a wicked friend of his own.

7. Oh, how dull and sad the boys were! The elder boy often said, "My uncle may have my crown, if he will only set me free."

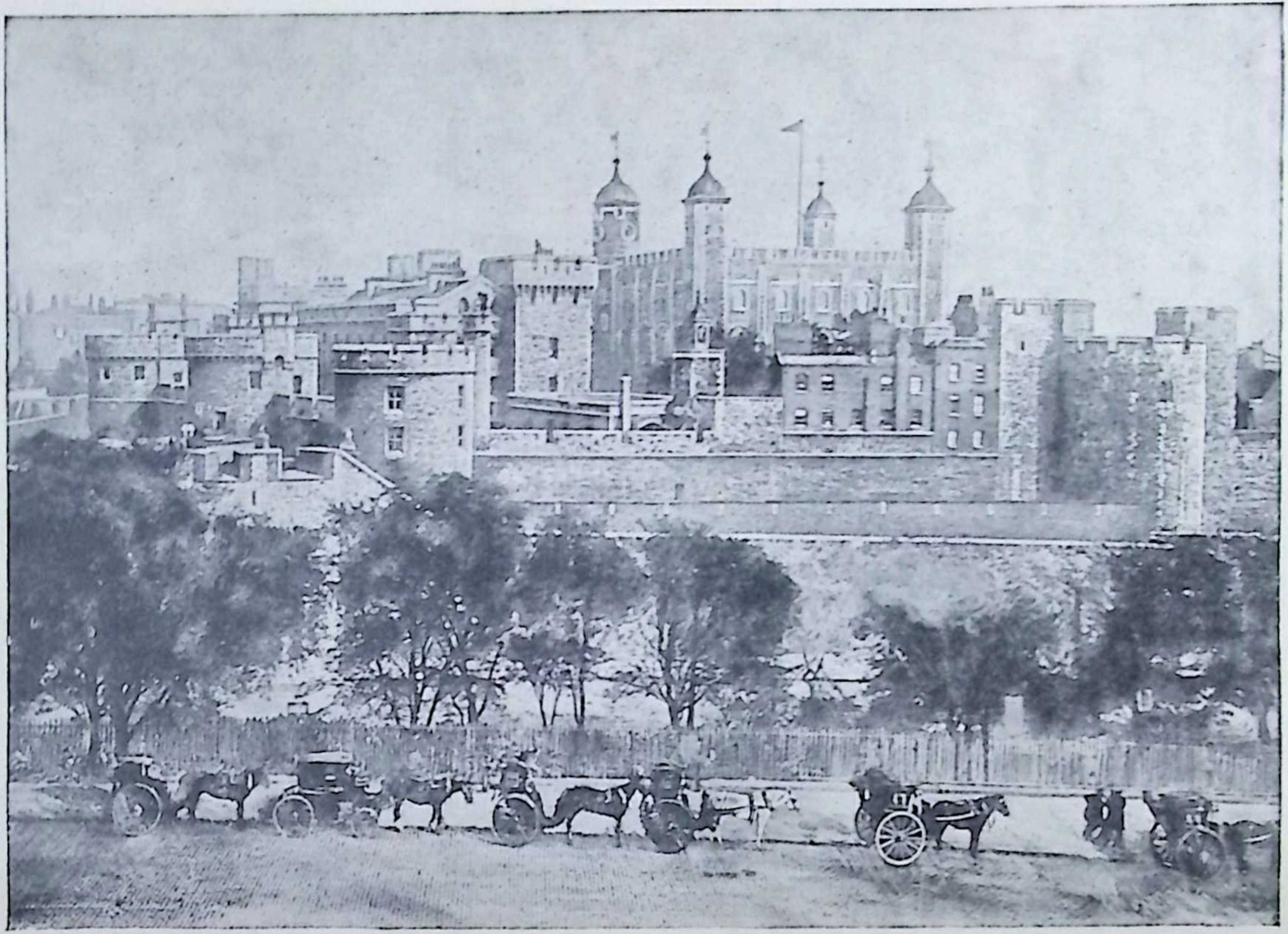
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22. THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.—II.

1. Look again at the poor little princes in the picture. They feel sure that their uncle is going to do them harm.

2. The younger boy is watching the door. His little dog hears footsteps, and pricks up its ears.

3. Richard means to get rid of the boys. He cannot be sure that he will always be king so long as they are alive. So he has hired two rough men to murder them.



THE TOWER OF LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY.

(The building over which the flag is flying is called the White Tower. It was in the White Tower that the little princes were put to death.)

4. To-night, when the boys are fast asleep, the two men will come softly up the stone staircase.

5. They will creep into the room. They will see the two lads sleeping soundly, with their arms round each other's necks.

6. For a moment the men will look upon their sweet, sad faces. One of the men will draw back, and say that he cannot kill them.

7. The other man will call him a coward, and will remind him of the gold which the king will give them for doing the wicked deed. Then he will draw back no longer.

8. When the wicked deed is done, they will dig a deep hole at the foot of the stairs and bury the boys in it.

9. For two hundred years their bodies will lie in this hole. At last workmen will dig under the stone stairs, and find the bones of the boys.

10. Then, and only then, will the people of England learn what became of the poor little princes in the Tower.

11. As for the wicked uncle, he will never prosper. For two years he will sit on the throne.

12. Then a brave young prince will come to take away his crown. A fierce battle will be fought, and the wicked uncle will lie dead upon the field.

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23. A GAME OF BOWLS.

1. In the picture on page 75 you see a number of men playing bowls. Who are they? They are sea captains. Their ships are close by. They have come ashore to play a merry game.

2. What fun they have! How they joke and laugh! You would think that they were schoolboys out for a holiday.

3. You would never guess that they were waiting for the call to fight a great sea battle.

4. The fleet of Spain is coming. There are more than a hundred ships, and in them are many thousands of men. The king of Spain means to win England, and rule over it.

5. The English have a large number of ships too. They are much smaller than the Spanish ships, but they can sail twice as fast. The English guns, too, can fire three shots for every shot those of the Spanish fire.

6. Look at the picture again. The man with the bowl in his hand is one of England's greatest sailors.

7. His name is Francis Drake. He has sailed right round the world. The men of Spain know him well, and fear him too.

8. He is just going to play when a sailor runs up. "They are coming!" the sailor cries; "they are coming!" At once a fire is lighted to let people know the news.

9. "Then we must go at once," says the chief captain. "Not so, my lord," answers Drake. "There is time enough to finish the game, and to thrash the men of Spain too!"

10. Drake played his bowl, and won the game. Then the captains went on board their ships. I shall tell you in the next lesson how they thrashed the men of Spain.



QUEEN ELIZABETH AT TILBURY FORT.

(From the picture by Daniel Maclise R.A. By permission of the Council of the Art Union of London.)

24. HOW WE THRASHED THE MEN OF SPAIN.

1. England at this time was ruled by a queen named Elizabeth. The people loved her, and called her "Good Queen Bess."

2. She was not afraid when she heard that the Spanish ships were coming. Look at the picture on page 72. She has ridden to the camp of her army, and is speaking brave and cheering words to her soldiers.

3. "I am only a weak woman," she says to them, "but I have the heart of a king of England."

4. Her men are very proud to hear her say that. They are all ready to die for her and for England.

5. Bonfires were made on the top of every hill. When the Spanish ships were seen, the fires were lighted. In this way the news was flashed from hill to hill all over the land.

6. Slowly the great Spanish ships sailed on towards our shores. How big and strong they

looked, and how small our ships seemed beside them!

7. The little English ships sailed behind the great Spanish ships. They went close up to them, and fired their guns.

8. Then they sailed away again so quickly that the Spanish sailors could not do them much harm.

9. For a week the fight went on in this way. At last the Spanish ships came near Calais. You have already heard of Calais. I told you in Lesson 18 how it was taken from the French.

10. When the Spanish ships were near Calais, the English took six old ships, and filled them with tar and other things that would burn well.

11. At night they set fire to these ships, and sent them sailing right amongst the Spanish fleet. The Spanish sailors were afraid that their ships too would be set on fire.

12. They tried to get away as fast as they could. In their hurry and fear they hardly knew what they were doing. Some of their



The Armada in Sight.

(From the painting by Seymour Lucas, R.A. By permission of Mr. Arthur Lucas.)

ships sailed this way and some that. In the morning the English sank many of them.

13. Then a great storm blew, and many of the Spanish vessels were driven ashore. Only fifty-three of the ships ever got back to Spain.

14. You can imagine what joy there was in England. Bells rang and bonfires blazed all over the land. The people flocked to the churches to thank God for giving them the victory.

15. After this English ships sailed to all parts of the world. Soon the name of England was known and feared far and wide.

25. THE KING'S FRIENDS AND THE ROUNDHEADS.

1. Look closely at the picture on page 78. It is a very pretty picture. I am sure you will be eager to know the story which it tells.

2. It tells us of a very sad time in our history. Englishmen then fought against Englishmen. Some were on the side of the king, and some fought against him.

3. The king's name was Charles. He was a good man, but he wished to rule the country just as he pleased. Many Englishmen would not allow him to do this. They said he must rule the land as his people wished.

4. Those who were against him were called Roundheads. This name was given to them because they cropped their hair short.

5. They were quiet, grave men, and they wore dark clothes. All the men in the picture are Roundheads.

6. The king's friends were the nobles and the rich men of the country. They kept their hair long, and wore fine clothes. They were not quiet and grave, but gay and jolly.

7. The little boy in the picture is the son of one of the king's friends. You see what pretty clothes he wears. His hair is long. Some day it will hang down upon his shoulders.

8. The Roundheads and the king's friends have become so angry with each other that at last they have gone to war.

9. The war has lasted for three years.



"When did you last see your Father?"

(From the picture by W. F. Yeames, R.A. By permission of the Corporation of Liverpool.)

Many battles have been fought, and many men have been killed on both sides.

10. The leader of the Roundheads is a stern, strong man, named Oliver Cromwell. He has won a great battle, and King Charles has had to fly for his life.

11 The king has given himself up to the Scots and the Scots have handed him over to the Roundheads.

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26. "WHEN DID YOU LAST SEE YOUR FATHER?"

1. Look at the picture again. It shows the home of one of the king's friends. The king has been beaten. The Roundheads are masters of the country.

2. They mean to punish all those who have fought for the king. The master of this house is in great danger, because he has fought for the king. He has hidden himself. If he is caught, he will be put in prison.

3. The Roundheads are trying to find out

where the master of the house is hiding. They have looked everywhere, but they cannot find him.

4. They have sent for his little son. A big soldier has brought him into the room. The poor little fellow is afraid, and the tears come to his eyes.

5. Then the chief Roundhead asks him, "When did you last see your father?" He tries to make the boy tell him where the father is hiding.

6. Look at the boy's mother. She is in great fear. She is afraid that the little boy will tell.

7. The brave little boy does not tell. He will not say when he last saw his father, or where he is hiding.

8. Then the Roundheads try to make the little girl tell. She cries a good deal, but she tells them nothing.

9. The Roundheads are beaten. They go away, and the master of the house lies safe in his hiding-place.

10. He will stay there until the war is over,

and Englishmen are no longer fighting against each other.

11. Before that day comes, many sad and cruel things will be done. King Charles will be tried by the Roundheads.

12. They will say that he must be put to death. Then they will cut off his head, and Oliver Cromwell will rule in his place.

27. OAK-APPLE DAY.

1. When King Charles was dead, his son Charles should have been king. He was not crowned king, for the people said that they would have no more kings to rule over them.

2. Charles was not safe in England, for Cromwell's men were trying to catch him. He was nearly caught time after time. Sometimes he had to hide in the woods.

3. Once when he was hiding there, a friend came to speak to him. While they were talking, some of Cromwell's soldiers came riding into the wood.



JANE LANE HELPING PRINCE CHARLES TO ESCAPE.

(From the fresco by C. W. Cope, R.A., in the Houses of Parliament.)

4. There was not a moment to lose. Close at hand was a big oak. Charles and his friend climbed into the oak, and hid among the branches.

5. The soldiers rode right under the tree. They were so near that Charles heard them say, "He is in this wood. We shall soon catch him."

6. They did not catch him after all. Charles and his friend stayed in the tree all day. At night the soldiers went away, and Charles crept off to the house of a friend.

7. For many months he lay in hiding. At last a lady, named Jane Lane, helped him to escape to France.

8. Look at this picture. You see a man dressed as a servant riding on a horse. Sitting behind him is a lady. The servant is Prince Charles; the lady is Jane Lane.

9. Jane Lane has told her friends that she must go to visit a sick lady who lives a long way off. In those days there were no trains and no coaches. People had to walk or ride

on horseback. When a lady went on a journey, she rode behind a servant or a friend.

10. Charles put on the clothes of a servant, and Jane Lane rode behind him. Then they set out for the sea-coast.

11. They were several days on the road. Once or twice Charles was nearly found out. At last he reached the sea-coast safely, and a ship carried him to France.

12. He lived in France until Cromwell died. Then the people asked him to come back and be king.

13. He rode into London on the 29th of May, in the year 1660, and was crowned king as Charles the Second. The people were very glad to see him.

14. Many of them had put oak apples in their caps. This was in honour of the oak tree which had saved their king from his foes nine years before.

15. The 29th of May is still called Oak-apple Day. Even now, in some parts of the country, boys wear oak apples in their caps on that day.

28. OUR GREATEST SAILOR.

1. We are all proud of our country. It is the strongest and greatest country in the world. We ought never to forget the brave men who have made it so strong and great.

2. Some of these brave men were soldiers, but most of them were sailors. I am going to tell you about the bravest British sailor who ever lived.

3. He was born about seventy years after the death of Charles the Second. His name was Nelson. He was a weak and sickly boy, but he was full of pluck.

4. He lived with his grandmother. One day he went out by himself, and stayed out all day.

5. His grandmother missed him. She thought that he must have got into trouble. She sent a servant to seek him.

6. The servant found the boy, and took him home His grandmother asked him where he had been. He hung his head, and did not reply.

7. Then she said, "I wonder that *fear* did not drive you home." "Fear!" said the boy. "I never saw fear. What is it?"

8. That was quite true. He never saw fear, and never knew what it was all the days of his life.

9. When he was twelve years of age he went to sea. The picture on page 88 shows you the boy bidding farewell to his grandmother.

10. He soon learned to be a good sailor. He was made captain of a warship when he was twenty years of age. Fifteen years later a great war broke out between England and France.

11. Nelson beat the French in many sea fights. No bolder captain ever sailed the sea.

29. LORD NELSON.

1. In one battle Nelson lost an eye. In another battle he lost an arm. He fought many sea fights, and he won nearly all of them.



The Battle of Trafalgar, and the Victory of Lord Nelson over the French and Spanish Fleets, October 21, 1805.

(*From the picture by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., in the National Gallery of British Art.*)



NELSON TAKING LEAVE OF HIS GRANDMOTHER.

(From the picture by George W. Joy. By permission of the artist.)

2. Once a British fleet was fighting against a Danish fleet. Nelson was captain of one of the ships. The Danes fought so well that the British admiral thought that he could not beat them. He ran up a flag to tell Nelson and the other captains to stop fighting.

3. Now Nelson loved fighting. He was never so happy as when the cannon balls were flying. He knew that if the battle went on a little longer, he must win.

4. Some one told him that the admiral had run up a flag to tell him to stop fighting.

5. Nelson took up his spy-glass and put it to his blind eye. "I cannot see the signal!" he said. "I shall keep my flag flying. Nail it to the mast!"

6. Then his men fought harder than ever, and soon the battle was won. The king was so pleased that he made Nelson a lord and an admiral.

7. Now I must tell you about Nelson's last fight. The men of Spain had joined the French, and both were fighting against us.



The Death of Nelson.

(By Benjamin West, P.R.A. By permission of the Corporation of Liverpool.)

8. Nelson went to meet them. He felt sure that he was going to win the battle. He also felt sure that he was going to be killed.

9. Before the battle began, Nelson had a number of flags hung out from the masts of his ship. These flags sent a message to the sailors of the fleet.

10. This was the message—"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

11. Every man did do his duty, and the foe was beaten. In the midst of the fight Nelson was shot.

12. He was carried below, a dying man. He lived until they told him that the battle was won. Just before he died he said, "Thank God, I have done my duty!"

13. Nelson's old ship lies at Portsmouth, the great port for our warships. It is called the *Victory*. Every visitor to Portsmouth goes to see this grand old ship. On Trafalgar Day flags fly from its masts. They send Nelson's message to you and to me.



NELSON'S FLAGSHIP—THE "VICTORY."

1. Quarter-deck of the *Victory*. The cross shows the spot where Nelson fell. 2. The *Victory*'s anchor. 3. The *Victory* with Nelson's signal flying.

30. THE BOY WHO PLAYED WITH THE KETTLE.

1. The picture on the next page shows you a little boy sitting at a tea-table. He is taking tea with his uncle and aunt.

2. He is not eating the cake and the jam which uncles and aunts give to their nephews. He is playing with the kettle.

3. The kettle is boiling. Steam is coming out of the spout. The boy is putting his spoon into the steam. The spoon cools the steam, and turns it into water.

4. The boy's name is James Watt. He is a Scottish boy. He often plays with the kettle. He learns a great deal by watching it.

5. When the kettle boils, he sees the lid move up and down. Sometimes he tries to hold the lid down, but he cannot do so. The steam pushes it up.

6. James thinks about what he sees. He says to himself, "How strong the steam is! I wonder whether it could do some work."



THE BOY WHO PLAYED WITH THE KETTLE.
(*From the picture by Marcus Stone, R.A. By permission of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.*)

7. He thinks and thinks. When he grows up, he makes the steam do a great deal of work.

8. He builds the first real steam-engine. Before he dies, the steam-engine is the greatest power in the world.

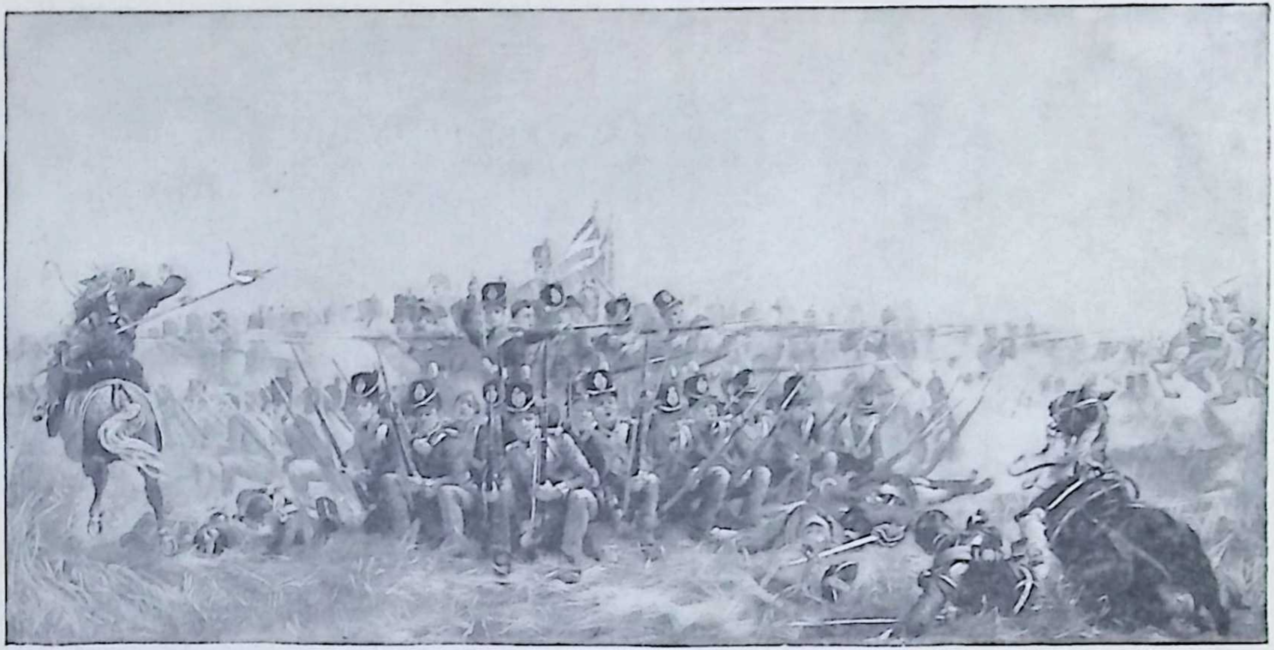
9. Steam-engines turn the machines which make cotton and linen and woollen goods for us.

10. They lift up the coal from the mine. They drive the steamship and draw the railway train, and do a thousand other things. Steam-engines have done more than anything else to make our country rich and great.

11. Watt did not make the first railway engine. An Englishman named George Stephenson made the first "iron horse" five years before Watt died.

12. We ought never to forget these two men. They fought great fights, and won them.

13. They did not fight like Nelson against their fellow-men. They fought with the giant Steam. They overcame him, and made him the friend and helper of man.



A BRITISH SQUARE.

(*From the picture by Lady Butler. By permission of the Fine Art Society, owners of the copyright.*)

This picture shows you one of the many squares of foot soldiers which were formed by the British at the Battle of Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington knew that the Prussians were coming to help him. He knew that when they came the British and the Prussians together would be too much for Napoleon. He therefore made up his mind that he would hold his ground until the Prussians joined him. He told his men to stand fast and not give way an inch. They stood fast all day, though they were charged by French horse soldiers and fired at by French cannon. The Prussians reached the battlefield in the evening, and then Wellington ordered his men to charge. Napoleon's soldiers were beaten, and he was forced to fly from the field.

31. THE IRON DUKE.

1. You know that Lord Nelson was our greatest sailor. Now I must tell you about our greatest soldier.

2. He fought many battles, and won most of them. Because of this, the king made him Duke of Wellington.



(*From the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.*)

3. People called him the "Iron Duke," because he was so firm and stern.

4. He had to fight against the greatest Frenchman who ever lived. His name was Napoleon.

5. The Duke beat Napoleon's great generals in many fights. But he never fought against Napoleon himself until his last battle.

6. Napoleon was the ruler of France. He

had beaten nearly all the other countries, and had made them do as he wished.

7. He could not beat the British, though he tried very hard to do so. The Prussians joined with the British, and Napoleon marched a great army to meet them.

8. Wellington drew up his men on the top of a small hill. Napoleon thought that he had caught Wellington in a trap. He said, "Now I have him!"

9. But Napoleon did not know the "Iron Duke." Wellington had made up his mind to stand fast. Nothing could make him give way.

10. The battle lasted all day. The British soldiers were drawn up in squares. The French horse soldiers charged the squares again and again, but they could not break them.

11. Then the French fired thousands of cannon balls at the British. Many of our soldiers were killed, but even this did not make the squares give way.

12. All day long Wellington rode from



Napoleon on the Battlefield.

square to square. "Stand your ground to the last man!" said he. "We will!" they cried.

13. At last Napoleon saw the Prussians coming to help the British. He now tried with all his might to win the battle.

14. He had kept his oldest and bravest soldiers back until now. They had never been beaten, and he thought that they must win the battle.

15. He was mistaken. They too were driven back. Then the whole British army dashed forward. The French fled. The battle was over, and the British had won.

16. The first picture in this book shows you the meeting of Wellington and the Prussian general after the great victory.

17. This battle is known as the battle of Waterloo. It was fought in the year 1815, in the country of Belgium.

18. Soon after the fight, Napoleon gave himself up to the British. He was sent to a distant island, where he lived until he died.

32. A GIRL QUEEN.

1. You have heard something about Good Queen Bess. Now let me tell you about Good Queen Victoria.

2. Her father died when she was four months old. She was brought up by her mother, who was a wise, good woman.

3. Victoria's mother knew that her little girl would one day be queen, so she taught her all the things that a queen ought to know. Above all, she taught her to be kind and gentle.

4. Little Victoria was a happy child. She loved play of all kinds. Best of all, she loved to play with her dolls.

5. She had a pretty white donkey. She was fond of it, and liked to ride on it.

6. She was twelve years of age when she was told that she was to be queen of England. When she heard this, she did not dance for joy. She was very grave and quiet. Then she said, "*I will be good.*" She kept her word.



"Pray for Me."
(*From the picture by H. T. Wells, R.A., in the National Gallery of British Art.*)

7. Six years passed away. One morning she was awakened very early. She was told that two lords had come to see her, and that she must get up at once.

8. Victoria did not wait to dress. She came downstairs with a white shawl round her.

9. Look at this picture. You see Victoria, and you see the lords. One of them is the Prime Minister. The other is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

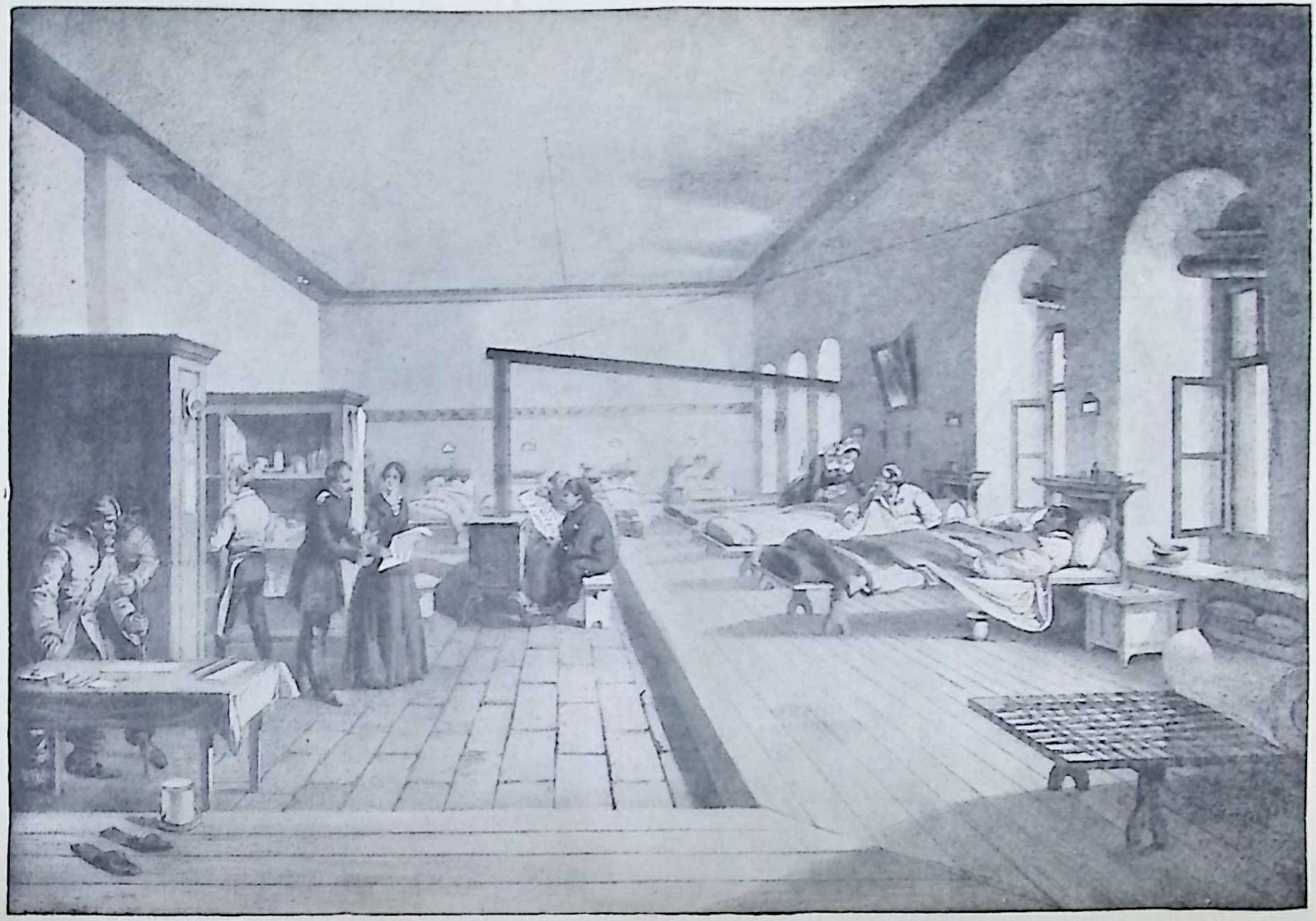
10. The Prime Minister is kissing her hand. He says, " The king is dead, and you are queen of England."

11. Tears spring to the new queen's eyes. She turns to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and says, " Pray for me."

12. He does so. He asks God to bless the young queen, and to help her to rule well.

13. God did bless her and help her to rule well. No queen ever ruled better.

14. She was our queen for sixty-four years. All her people loved her, for she was great, and good, and true.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN A HOSPITAL WARD.

(*From the drawing by W. Simpson, R.I. Made on the spot.*)

33. THE GOOD NURSE.

1. Look at this picture. It shows you a ward in a hospital. The men in the ward are British soldiers who have been wounded or have fallen sick. Notice the lady looking at a paper. She is the head nurse.

2. Let me tell you something about this nurse. Her name is Florence Nightingale. She began nursing when she was a little girl.

3. She first nursed a dog. A cruel boy had thrown a stone at the dog, and had hurt its leg. The poor thing was in great pain.

4. Florence bathed its leg in hot water to take away the pain. The dog was so pleased that it licked her hand. She nursed the dog for a week, and then it was as well as ever.

5. When she grew up, a great war broke out. The British fought with the Russians. Our soldiers went to the south of Russia to fight.

6. Many men were wounded in the battles, and many more fell sick. The poor fellows

were in great pain. There were not enough nurses, and many of the sick men died.

7. Then Florence got together a band of nurses. They went out to nurse the sick soldiers. She saved the lives of many men.

8. The poor fellows all loved her, because she was so kind and good to them. They blessed her as she went by their beds.

9. They were pleased if they heard her foot-step. They smiled if they saw her shadow as it passed.

10. How hard she worked! Sometimes she worked for twenty hours at a time. So hard did she work that she became very ill. Even then she would not leave her post.

11. When the war was over, the queen sent her a letter full of thanks for all that she had done.

12. The people all praised her. They gave her much money. With this money the noble woman opened a school for nurses. In it she taught many other women how to tend the sick and help to heal them.



THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(From the painting by Andrew Carrick Gow, R.A. By permission of Messrs. W. Doig and Co., London.)

34. THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

1. Queen Victoria came to the throne at the age of eighteen, and she was crowned in the next year.

2. She was one of the best of queens and one of the best of women. She had a tender and loving heart. She had always a tear for those in sorrow, and always a smile for those who were happy.

3. Let me tell you a little story to show how merciful she was. At the time when she became queen, no person could be put to death until she had signed a paper.

4. One day the Duke of Wellington came to her with a paper in his hand. A soldier who had done a wicked deed was to be hanged.

5. "Have you nothing good to say about this man?" asked the queen.

"Nothing," said the duke. "He has run away from the army three times."

"Oh," cried the young queen, "please think again."



QUEEN VICTORIA IN HER CORONATION ROBES.
(From the picture by Sir George Hayter in the Royal Collection.)

6. "Well, madam," said the duke, "he is a very bad soldier, but I believe he is a good fellow for all that."

"Oh, thank you!" cried the queen. Then she wrote across the paper the word "Pardoned," and the man's life was saved.

7. Queen Victoria ruled longer than any other British king or queen. She was queen for sixty-four years. In the year 1897, when she had reigned sixty years, there was great joy in every part of the world where our flag waves.

8. Every Briton was eager to show how proud he was of his queen. Tens of thousands of men, women, and children lined the streets of London to see her pass and give her a cheer.

9. Her carriage was drawn by eight horses. In front and behind her were princes and soldiers from all parts of the British world—from India, Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, and many other lands.

10. Look at the picture on page 107. It



KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

shows you the queen's carriage drawn up in front of St. Paul's Cathedral. A short service is being held.

11. If you look closely, you can see the Archbishop of Canterbury reading the prayers. At the end of the service thousands of voices sang "God save the Queen!"

12. At night two thousand five hundred bonfires were lighted on the hill-tops. Even the smallest villages had flags waving, and treats were given for the children and old people.

13. A few days later many of our great warships were gathered together in honour of the aged queen. They were in five lines, and each line was five miles long. No such fleet was ever seen before.

14. For a week the British people made holiday. This was the message which the queen sent to them: "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them!"

15. On January 22, 1901, the queen died, at the age of eighty-two. Her people were



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
(*From a photograph by Lafayette.*)

very sorrowful when their good queen died. She was more to them than a queen—she was a mother.

35. GOD SAVE THE KING!

1. Look at the picture on page 111. It is a portrait of our late king. His name was Edward. He was the eldest son of Queen Victoria.

2. He became king when his mother died in the year 1901. He was then sixty years of age.

3. King Edward only ruled our land for about nine years. In this short time he made himself much loved by his people.

4. He was a kind and noble man. He loved peace, and tried hard to keep us from war. The poor knew that he was their friend.

5. In 1910 he died, to the great grief of his people. Then his son George became king.

6. While his father lived he was called the Prince of Wales. Now that he is king his eldest son has been made Prince of Wales.



KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.
Long may he reign !

7. King George has been trained as a sailor. He began to go to sea when he was a boy. He has been captain of a man-of-war.

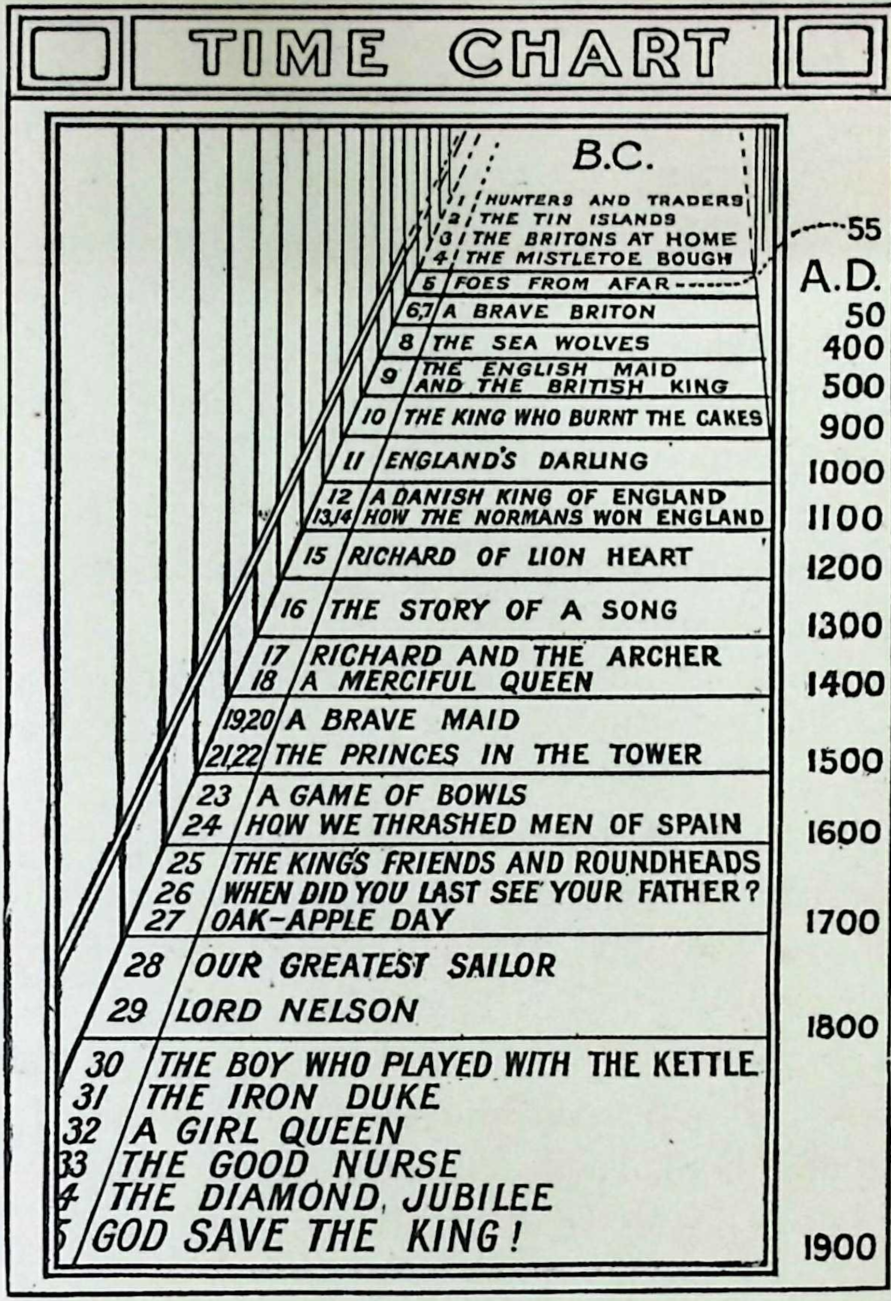
8. Our King does not rule over our country only. He also rules over the great countries which belong to us beyond the seas.

9. While he was Prince of Wales he and his wife sailed round the world. They visited all the countries in which Britons live. King George is the first of our kings to be known to Britons all over the world.

10. His wife, Queen Mary, is very kind and sweet. She is a very good mother, and takes great care of her children.

11. We all hope that King George will live long to reign over us. We also hope he will be as much loved as his father, King Edward.

12. Now we have come to the end of this book. I hope you like the stories in it. In the next book I will tell you some more stories from the history of our land.


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1900

SUMMARIES OF THE LESSONS.

1. **HUNTERS AND TRADERS.**—(*Before the Birth of Christ.*) Long, long ago the people who lived in our country were not much better than savages. They were wild and rough. They did not know how to make cloth. They wore the skins of wild animals which they hunted. Men from distant lands came in ships to trade with them.

2. **THE TIN ISLANDS.**—(*Before the Birth of Christ.*) The traders from across the sea brought with them cloth, jewels, and other bright and pretty things. These they gave to the Britons in return for tin, which was plentiful in Britain in those days. It was found in the beds of rivers. Tin was then used in making swords and spears. We make swords and spears of steel, but in olden days men used bronze, which is made by mixing copper and tin together.

3. **THE BRITONS AT HOME.**—(*Before the Birth of Christ.*) Long, long ago there were no towns, no stone or brick houses, no farms, and no gardens in our land. A great, dark forest spread far and wide. All sorts of wild beasts made their dens in it. There were many bogs. The Britons made open spaces in the forest and built villages on them. Round each village was a strong fence made of the trunks of trees. The houses were only round huts made of boughs woven together and covered with mud. There were no chimneys to the houses. Most of the Britons were hunters and fishermen. Some of them were farmers. There were many tribes of Britons, and each tribe had its king. These kings were always fighting with each other.

4. **THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.**—(*Before the Birth of Christ.*) The Britons thought that the sun, the moon, and the stars were gods. Their priests were called Druids. They were also the judges and doctors. They lived in the woods. To please their gods they sometimes put to death men, women, and children. They thought that the oak tree was the tree which the gods loved best, and they thought that the mistletoe which grew upon the oak was able to cure every

kind of sickness. On New Year's Day the mistletoe was cut from the oak by the chief Druid with a golden knife. It was then given to the Britons to hang up in their houses to bring them good luck.

5. FOES FROM AFAR.—(*Fifty-five years before the Birth of Christ.*) Some of the Britons helped the people of France to fight against the Romans, or people of Rome, a great city of Italy. The Romans were then the most powerful people in all the world. One of their generals made himself master of France. Then he crossed over to Britain with his soldiers. They drove back the Britons to the woods, but were not able to beat them.

6. A BRAVE BRITON.—I.—(*Fifty years after the Birth of Christ* [A.D.].) The Romans had not enough soldiers to win Britain, so they went back to France and came again the next year, when they were able to overcome the Britons. They did not stay long in the land. They left it for one hundred years. During this time the Britons were growing less and less savage. At last the Romans came again with a large army. Many fierce fights were fought. The bravest of the British chiefs was Caradoc. He had to fly for safety to the queen of Yorkshire, who gave him up to the Romans. They took him, with his wife and children and friends, to Rome.

7. A BRAVE BRITON.—II. Caradoc, with his wife and children and friends, was led through the streets of Rome in order to show the Romans what the Britons were like. He was brought before the ruler of Rome, who told him he was to die, and bade him beg for his life. Caradoc said that he wished to live no longer now that his freedom was taken from him. This brave speech so pleased the ruler of Rome that he set Caradoc free. The Romans ruled in Britain for four hundred years. Some of the roads, walls, and bridges which they made may still be seen.

8. THE SEA WOLVES.—(400–500 A.D.) After the Romans left this country the Britons were not able to defend themselves. Englishmen from across the North Sea began to prowl along the coasts of Britain. They used to land and kill, rob, and burn. So cruel were they that they were called Sea Wolves. They were tall, strong men, with long yellow hair and blue eyes. The Britons were much afraid of them, but they were even more afraid of the Picts and Scots—that is, of the wild men from Scotland. These wild men had overrun Kent, and the British king of Kent could not drive them out. At last he asked the Sea Wolves to help him.

9. THE ENGLISH MAID AND THE BRITISH KING.—(400–500 A.D.) The British king of Kent told the Sea Wolves that if they would drive back his foes he would give them a part of Kent to live in. They agreed to help him. The

chiefs of the English came to feast with the British king. One of the English chiefs brought his young and beautiful daughter to the feast. The British king fell in love with her and made her his wife. The English drove the wild men of the north out of Kent, and then were given a part of Kent for themselves. They were not content with the land which was given them, and bit by bit they became masters of all the kingdom of Kent. Fresh bands of English came across the North Sea, and in one hundred and fifty years the Sea Wolves became masters of most of Britain. Its name was no longer Britain but England.

10. THE KING WHO BURNT THE CAKES.—(900 A.D.) Our land is now one kingdom under one king, but in early days there were many kingdoms, each with its own king. These kings fought with each other; the stronger kings beat the weaker kings until at last a strong king named Egbert made all the other kings own him as their lord. Egbert's grandson was named Alfred. He was the greatest of our early kings. He had to fight for many years against the Danes, who came from Denmark and Norway. They were very much like the English when they first came to this land. The Danes beat the English, and Alfred had to fly to the marshes and woods, where he took refuge in the hut of a cowherd. I need not remind you of how King Alfred burnt the cakes of the cowherd's wife.

11. "ENGLAND'S DARLING."—(900 A.D.) At last Alfred called his friends together. He meant to strike a great blow against his foes. He went to the camp of the Danes in the dress of a harper, and was thus able to find out how many men the Danes had, also the best way to get into their camp. Then he went back to his own men and led them against the Danes. Alfred's men won a great battle, and the Danish chief had to yield. Alfred gave him a part of the east of England to live in. Alfred made good laws, built schools and ships, and wrote books. He was known as "England's Darling" and "Alfred the Truth-Teller." He was the friend of all men who tried to be good and useful.

12. A DANISH KING OF ENGLAND.—(1016 A.D.) About a hundred years after the death of Alfred the Danes overcame the English, and Canute, a Dane, became king of England. He was a good king, and ruled the country well. You must not forget the old story of how he taught his nobles that it was foolish and wicked to flatter him.

13. HOW THE NORMANS WON ENGLAND.—I.—(1066 A.D.) The forefathers of the Normans were fierce sea-robbers like the English and the Danes. They settled down in the north of France (Normandy), and threw off their wild, rough ways. Their duke was named William. He was the cousin

of King Edward of England, and he said that Edward had promised that he should be king after Edward's death. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, was chosen instead. William got together a great army of soldiers, and landed on the south coast of England, not far from Hastings, in the year 1066. Harold was then away in the north fighting with other foes. He beat these foes, and then marched south to meet William.

14. HOW THE NORMANS WON ENGLAND.—II. The great battle of Hastings took place on October 14, 1066. The English were on the side of a hill, with a fence in front of their camp. Again and again the Normans tried to get within this fence, but every time they were beaten back. Then William ordered his men to pretend to run away. They did so, and the English came from behind their fence and followed them. Then the Normans turned round upon the English and slew many of them. In this way the Normans were able to get within the fence. Harold fell with an arrow in the eye, and soon the battle came to an end. The English fled from the field, and William was crowned king on Christmas Day 1066. He was not master of the country until some years afterwards.

15. RICHARD OF THE LION HEART.—(1200 A.D.) Richard of the Lion Heart was the great-grandson of William, Duke of Normandy, who became William the First of England. He was so very strong, brave, and warlike that he was called Richard of the Lion Heart. He was not a good king. He spent most of his time in fighting abroad. In his time a Holy War against the Turks took place. It was fought in Palestine. Christians from many lands took part in it. They tried to take the Holy Land from the Turks. Richard was the bravest of all who fought in the war. The Turks were much afraid of him Their king or sultan liked Richard, and treated him kindly.

16. THE STORY OF A SONG.—(1200 A.D.) King Richard found that he could not win the Holy Land from the Turks. On his way home his ship was wrecked, and he fell into the hands of a duke who hated him. This duke put him in prison. No one in England knew where he was. A pretty story tells us how Blondel found out the castle in which the king was shut up. The English people paid a large sum of money to set their king free.

17. RICHARD AND THE ARCHER.—(1200 A.D.) Richard was about to fight with the king of France. He needed money to pay his men. Some one told him that twelve large golden figures had been found on the lands of one of his nobles. Richard claimed the gold, but the noble would not give it up, so Richard marched to the castle of the noble to take it. As he was riding round the castle a young archer shot him. The wound

got worse, and the king died of it. It is said that on his death-bed he forgave the archer who had shot him. The archer, however, was slain after the king's death.

18. A MERCIFUL QUEEN.—(1400 A.D.) King Edward the Third began to reign about one hundred and thirty years after the death of Richard. He wished to be king of France as well as king of England. He led an army into France, and tried to take the town of Calais. It held out against him for a long time, but at last it offered to yield if the king would spare the lives of the townsfolk. Edward was angry, and he said he would only spare them if they sent out their six chief men to be hanged. A pretty story tells us how the queen begged the lives of these men from the king, and how he spared them.

19. A BRAVE MAID.—I.—(1400–1500 A.D.) Henry the Sixth reigned about forty-five years after the death of Edward the Third. He was crowned king of France. The English were then masters of France. In Henry's reign, however, a country girl named Joan of Arc said that she had been chosen by God to drive the English out of France. Some of the people believed in her, and took her to the French prince.

20. A BRAVE MAID.—II.—(1400–1500 A.D.) At first the prince thought Joan a cheat. He soon changed his mind, and then he gave her a white horse and a white banner, and told his soldiers to obey her. The English thought that she was a witch, and some of them ran away when they saw her coming. At last the prince won back so much of the country that he was crowned king of France. Joan was caught by her foes. They got a French bishop to say that she was a witch, and the poor girl was burned at the stake.

21. THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.—I.—(1400–1500 A.D.) Edward the Fourth was king of England about thirty years after the burning of Joan of Arc. When he died he left two young sons to the care of their uncle Richard, Duke of York. One of these boys was really King Edward the Fifth. He was thirteen years of age. The wicked uncle kept the two lads as prisoners in the Tower of London.

22. THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER.—II.—(1400–1500 A.D.) Richard had the two young princes put to death. He then became king of England, and reigned for two years. In 1485 a young prince named Henry Tudor came to England with an army to take away his crown. A fierce fight took place. Richard was killed, and Henry became king as Henry the Seventh.

23. A GAME OF BOWLS.—(1500–1600 A.D.) About one hundred years after the death of Richard, Queen Elizabeth sat on the English throne. In her reign the king of Spain tried to overcome England. He got together a

very large fleet, which was called the Spanish Armada. The English had many ships too, but they were smaller, though they could sail faster and fire their guns quicker. I am sure you will remember the story of Francis Drake. He was playing bowls with his friends when the news came that the Spanish ships were in the Channel. He said, "There is time enough to finish the game, and to thrash the men of Spain too."

24. **HOW WE THRASHED THE MEN OF SPAIN.**—(1588 A.D.) Queen Elizabeth rode to the camp of her army and spoke brave and cheering words to her soldiers. Bonfires were made on the top of every hill, and were lighted when the Spanish ships were seen. In this way the news was flashed from hill to hill all over the land. The fight took place in the English Channel and lasted a week. At last the Spanish ships came near Calais. The English sent fireships among them. The Spaniards were afraid their ships would be set on fire. They therefore put to sea. The English fell upon them, and sank many of the ships. Then a great storm arose and wrecked many more of them. Only fifty-three out of one hundred and thirty ships of the Armada ever got back to Spain. After this English ships sailed to all parts of the world. Soon the English name was known and feared far and wide.

25. **THE KING'S FRIENDS AND THE ROUNDHEADS.**—(1600–1700 A.D.) About forty years after the great Spanish fleet was beaten, Charles the First was king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Charles was a good man, but he wished to rule the country just as he pleased. Many Englishmen would not allow him to do this. They said that he must rule the land as his people wished. The quarrel between the king and the people grew so bitter that at last war broke out between them. The king's friends were the nobles and the rich men of the country. They were gay and jolly, kept their hair long, and wore fine clothes. Those who were against the king were called Roundheads because they cropped their hair short They were quiet and grave men. The great leader of the Roundheads was Oliver Cromwell.

26. **"WHEN DID YOU LAST SEE YOUR FATHER?"**—(1600–1700 A.D.) The war lasted, off and on, for six years. At the end of this time the Roundheads tried Charles for making war on his people. He was found guilty, and his head was cut off. Then Oliver Cromwell ruled in his place.

27. **OAK-APPLE DAY.**—(1660 A.D.) When King Charles the First was dead, his son Prince Charles should have been king. The people, however, said that they would have no more kings to reign over them. Prince Charles was hunted from place to place by Cromwell's men. Once the Roundheads rode under an oak tree in which he was hiding. At last a lady named Jane

Lane helped him to escape. He lived in France until Cromwell died. Then the people asked him to come back and be king. He rode into London on May 29, 1660, and was crowned as Charles the Second. Many of the people had oak apples in their caps, in honour of the oak tree which saved the king from his foes. The 29th of May is still called Oak-Apple Day.

28. OUR GREATEST SAILOR.—(1700–1800 A.D.) The name of our greatest sailor was Horatio Nelson. He was born about seventy years after the death of Charles the Second. He was a weak, sickly boy, but full of pluck. He did not know what fear was. He went to sea at twelve years of age, and when he was twenty he became captain of a man-of-war. Fifteen years later a great war broke out between England and France. Nelson beat the French in many sea-fights. No bolder captain ever sailed the sea.

29. LORD NELSON.—(1805 A.D.) Nelson's last fight was fought against the fleets of France and Spain. The battle took place off Cape Trafalgar on the coast of Spain, and the foe was beaten. Before the battle began Nelson sent his famous message to the sailors, "England expects every man to do his duty." In the midst of the fight Nelson was shot. Just before he died he said, "Thank God, I have done my duty!" His ship, the *Victory*, may still be seen at Portsmouth.

30. THE BOY WHO PLAYED WITH THE KETTLE.—(1800–1900 A.D.) The name of the boy who played with the kettle was James Watt. He was a Scottish boy, and he was born twenty-two years before Nelson. He died fourteen years after Nelson. He was the first to make a real steam-engine. Before he died the steam-engine was the greatest power in the land. The first railway engine was made by George Stephenson five years before Watt died.

31. THE IRON DUKE.—(1800–1900 A.D.) Our greatest soldier was called the Duke of Wellington. Because he was so firm and strong, people called him the "Iron Duke." He had to fight against the armies of Napoleon, the great emperor of the French. Wellington beat Napoleon's generals in Spain. He fought Napoleon himself for the first time at Waterloo, in Belgium, in the year 1815. The French were beaten, and after the fight Napoleon gave himself up to the British, and was sent to a distant island, where he lived until he died.

32. A GIRL QUEEN.—(1837 A.D.) The girl queen was Queen Victoria. She began to reign twenty-two years after the battle of Waterloo. She was then eighteen years of age. When she was a child she was well taught, and she learned to be kind and gentle. All her people loved her, for she was great, and good, and true.

33. THE GOOD NURSE.—(1854 A.D.) The good nurse was Florence Nightingale. When she was a little girl she nursed a dog with a broken leg. When she grew up to be a woman she went out to Turkey to nurse the British soldiers who had fallen sick or had been wounded in the war. This war was called the Crimean War. It took place seventeen years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The hospitals were in a very bad state, and many of the sick died. Florence Nightingale worked very hard indeed, and put the hospitals into good order. When the war was over the people gave her much money. This she used to open a school for nurses.

34. THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.—(1897 A.D.) Queen Victoria was one of the best of queens and one of the best of women. She had a tender and loving heart. She ruled longer than any other British king or queen. She was queen for sixty-four years. The Diamond Jubilee was held when she had reigned sixty years. She died in the year 1901, at the age of eighty-two.

35. GOD SAVE THE KING.—(1901–1910 A.D.) King Edward, our late king, was the seventh of that name since the Norman Conquest. He was the eldest son of Queen Victoria. He became king in 1901, and died in 1910. His son, Prince George, then became king as George the Fifth. He has been trained as a sailor, and has been captain of a man-of-war. He is the first British king who has visited all the countries in which Britons live.

THE END.